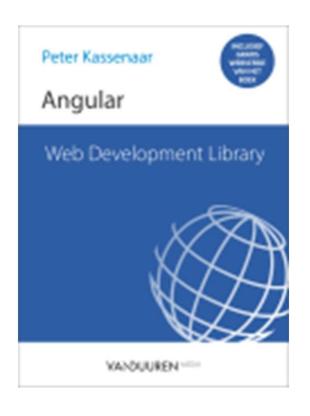


## **Angular Fundamentals Module – Observables**

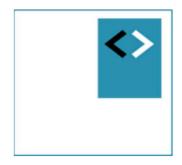


Peter Kassenaar

info@kassenaar.com



Hoofdstuk 6 p. 138 en verder



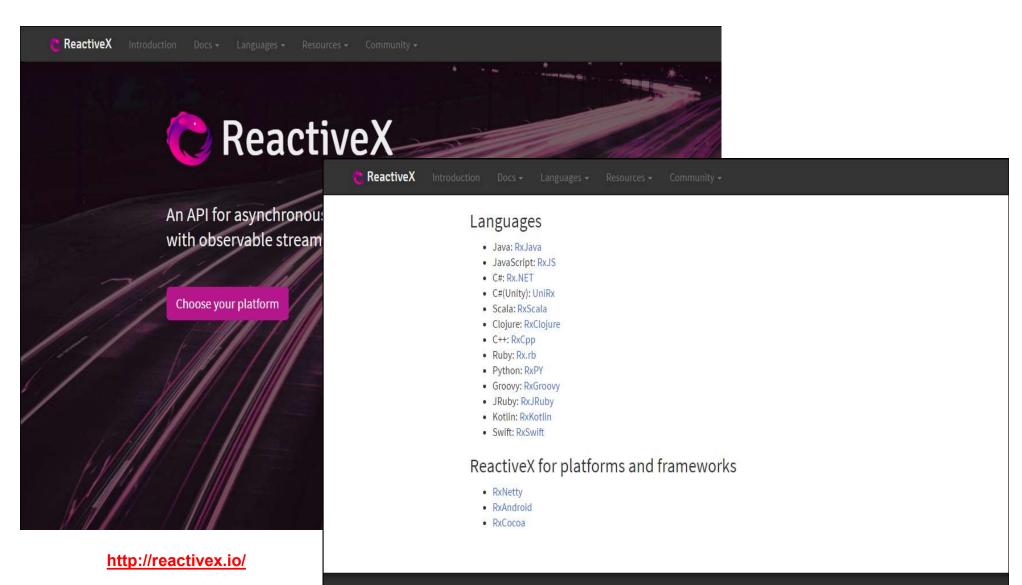
# Async services met RxJS/Observables

Reactive programming with asynchronous streams

#### **Async Services**

- Statische data ophalen: synchrone actie
- Data ophalen uit backend: asynchrone actie
- Andere frameworks : Promises
- Angular: Observables

Bovendien in Angular: ReactiveX library RxJS



DOCUMENTATION	LANGUAGES	RESOURCES	COMMUNITY
Cublinet	DeCesta		

#### Why Observables?

We can do much more with observables than with promises.

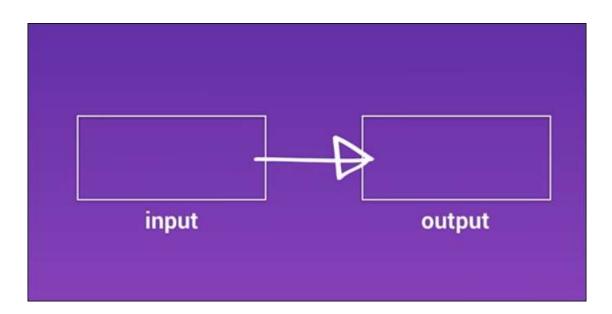
With observables, we have a whole bunch of operators to pull from, which let us customize our streams in nearly any way we want.

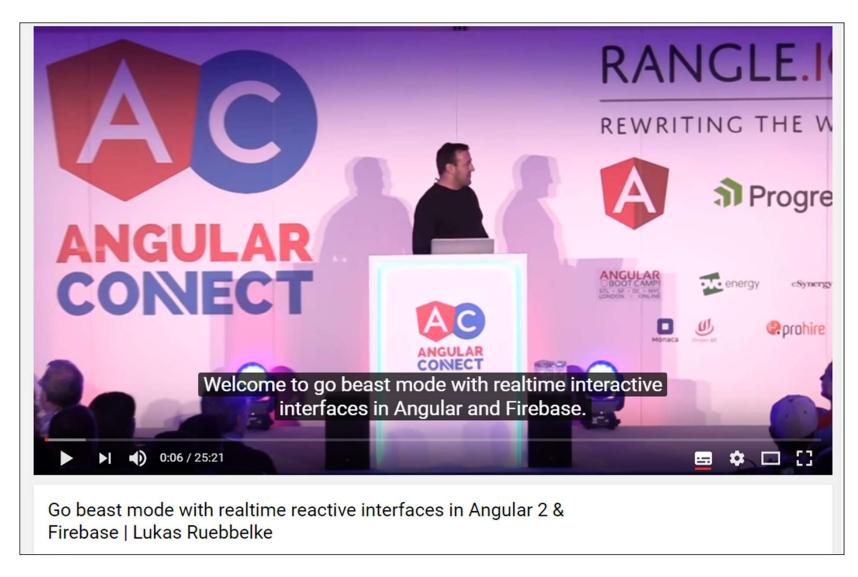
#### Observables en RxJs

- "Reactive Programming"
  - "Reactive programming is programming with asynchronous data streams."
  - https://gist.github.com/staltz/868e7e9bc2a7b8c1f754
- Observables hebben extra mogelijkheden ten opzichte van Promises
  - Mapping
  - Filtering
  - Combining
  - Cancel
  - Retry
  - ...
- Gevolg: géén .success(), .error() en .then() chaining meer!

#### How do observables work

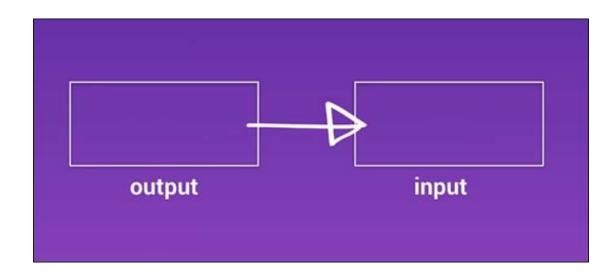
- First The Observable Stream
- Later all 10.000 operators...
- Traditionally:



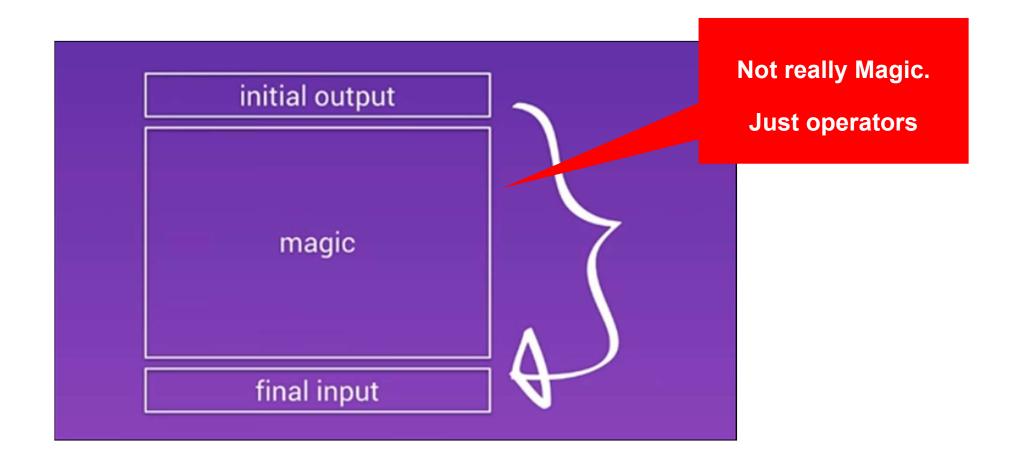


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5CTL7aqSvJU

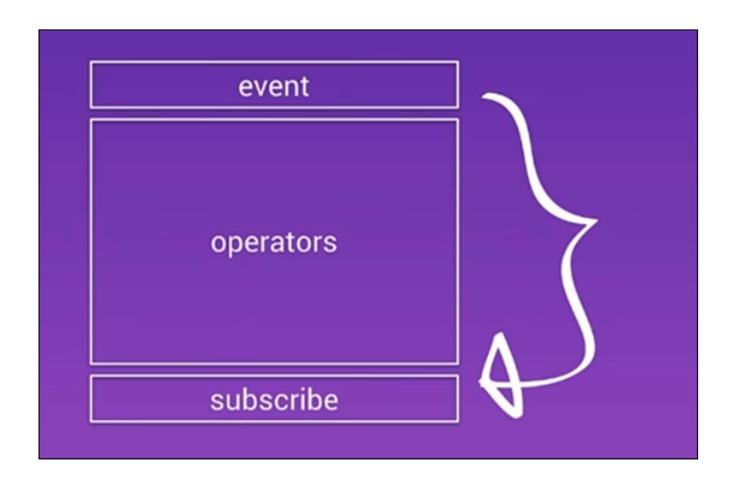
- With Observables
  - a system, already outputting data,
  - Subscribe to that data
- "trade Output for Input"
- "Push vs. Pull"



#### "The observable sandwich"



#### **Subscribe to events**



#### In code:

**Initial Output** 

```
this.http.get<City[]>('assets/data/cities.json')
     .pipe(
        delay(...),
                                               Optioneel:
        map(...)
                                               operator(s)
     .subscribe((result:City[]) => {
      //... Do something
   });
                                               Final Input
```

#### Ook: importeren HttpClientModule in @ngModule

```
• // Angular Modules
  \bullet \bullet \bullet
  import {HttpClientModule} from '@angular/common/http';
  // Module declaration
  @NgModule({
     imports : [BrowserModule, HttpClientModule],
     declarations: [AppComponent],
     bootstrap : [AppComponent],
  })
  export class AppModule {
  }
```

#### **Oefening**

- Bekijk het voorbeeld in /201\_services\_http
- Maak een eigen .json-bestand en importeer dit in je applicatie.
- **Oefening** 5c), 5d)

#### Exercise....

```
I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day
```

#### **Observable Cheat Sheet**

genius to understand.

You can download the full-sized infographic at http://bit.ly/observable-cheat-sheet.

I really hope that you find the infographic helpful. Be sure to drop me a line below if you have any questions or comments. #highFive

### OBSERVABLE CHEAT SHEET

Learning to work with observables is much like learning a new super power in that the entire process can be overwhelming! When you set aside all of the super shiny RxJS operators that you have at your disposal and start with a few key concepts, things suddenly start to come into focus and become fun.

#### BASIC OBSERVABLE SEQUENCE

The basic observable sequence is the foundation of everything we do with observable streams. In its simplest form, we have an **initial output** of data that we capture and then determine where we will **input** it into the application in its **final** form. We refer to data that arrives in the subscribe block as **final input** because it is no longer under control of the stream as it is being inputted in its final form to the application.

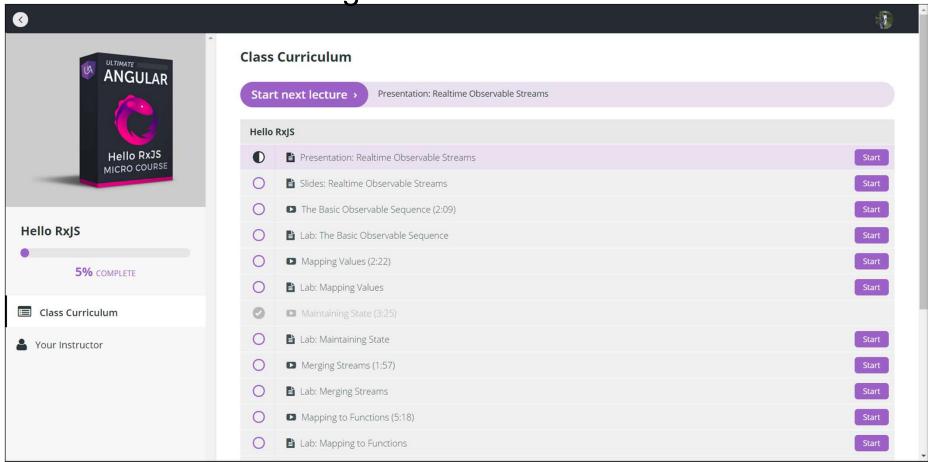


Observable.fromEvent(this.btn, 'click')

http://onehungrymind.com/observable-cheat-sheet/

#### **Hello RxJS**

Gratis online training



http://courses.ultimateangular.com/

#### **Pipeable operators**

- In RxJS 6.x en hoger: alle operators komen binnen de .pipe()
   functie
- De parameters van de pipe-functie zijn de operatoren!
- Ze worden met komma's van elkaar gescheiden

```
.pipe(
    delay(3000),
    retry(3)
    map(result => ...),
    takeUntil(...condition...)
```

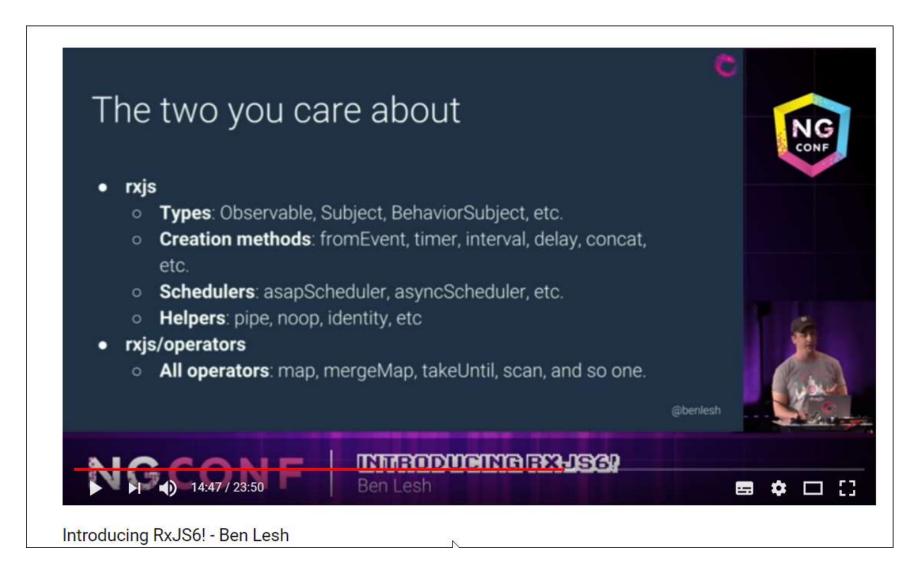
#### **Subscribe - only once per block!**

- Three parameters:
  - success()
  - error() Optioneel!
  - complete() Optioneel!

```
this.cityService.getCities()

.subscribe(cityData => {
     this.cities = cityData;
    },
    err => console.log(err),
    ()=> console.log('Getting cities complete...')
)
```

#### Ben Lesh on observables in RxJS 6.0

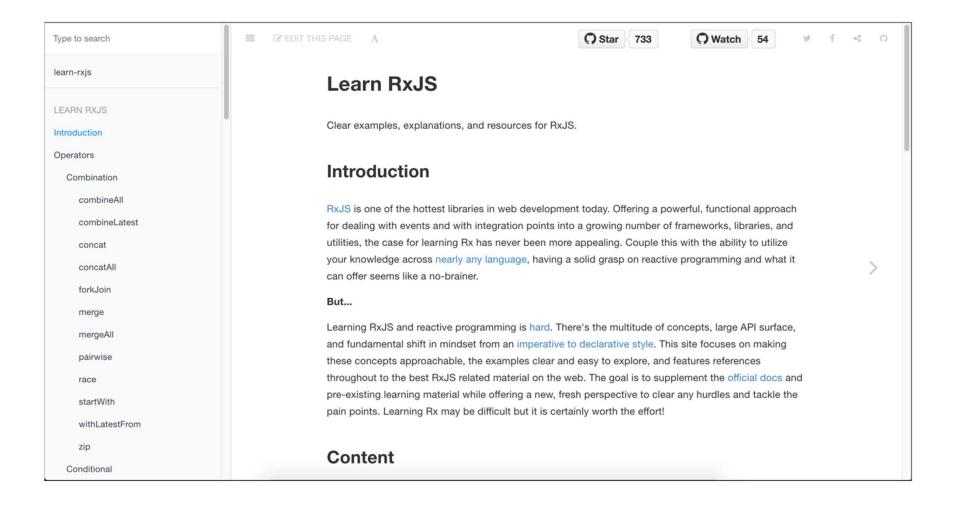


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JCXZhe6KsxQ

#### **Useful operators**

- RxJS operators are (mostly) like Array operators
- Perform actions on a stream of objects
- Grouped by subject
  - Creation operators
  - Transforming
  - Filtering
  - Combining
  - Error Handling
  - Conditional and Boolean
  - Mathematical
  - ...

#### https://www.learnrxjs.io/





## Async pipe

Automatische .subscribe() en .unsubscribe()

#### **Async Pipe**

- Bij .subscribe(), eigenlijk ook .unsubscribe()
   aanroepen.
  - Netjes!
  - Bij HTTP-requests niet beslist nodig, bij andere subscriptions wel, in verband met memory leaks.
- Niet meer zelf .subscribe() en .unsubscribe() aanroepen:
  - Gebruik async pipe van Angular

#### • In de component:

```
Cities$: Observable<City[]>; // Nu: Observable naar Type
...

ngOnInit() {
    // Call naar de service, retourneert Observable
    this.cities$ = this.cityService.getCities()
}
```

#### • In de view:

#### **Werken met Live API's**

- MovieApp
- examples\210-services-live



#### Voorbeeld API's

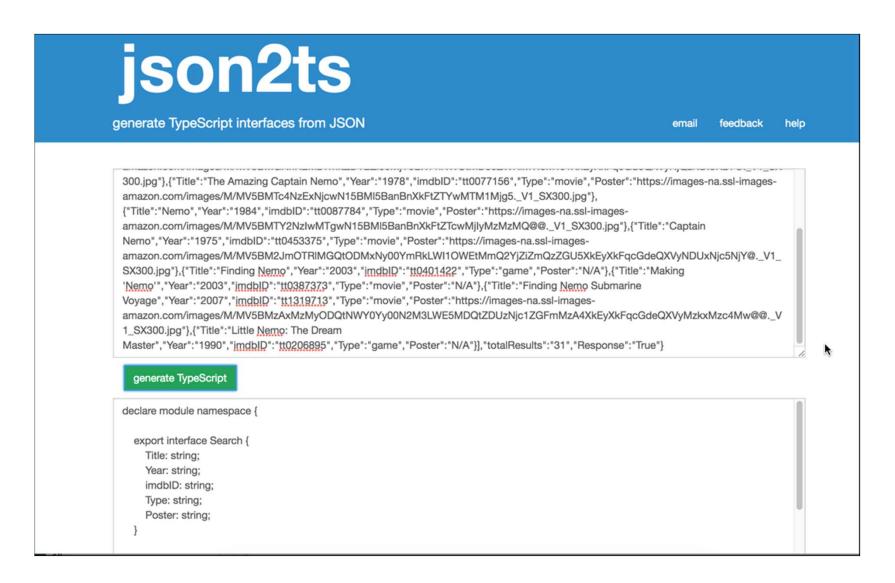
- <a href="https://pokeapi.co/">https://pokeapi.co/</a> Pokemon API
- <a href="http://openweathermap.org/API">http://openweathermap.org/API</a> (weerbericht)
- <a href="https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/">https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/</a> random users, posts, photos
- <a href="http://ergast.com/mrd/">http://ergast.com/mrd/</a> Ergast Motor (F1) API
- <a href="http://www.omdbapi.com/">http://www.omdbapi.com/</a> Open Movie Database
- <a href="http://swapi.co/">http://swapi.co/</a> Star Wars API
- Zie ook JavaScript APIs.txt met meer voorbeelden

#### Workshop

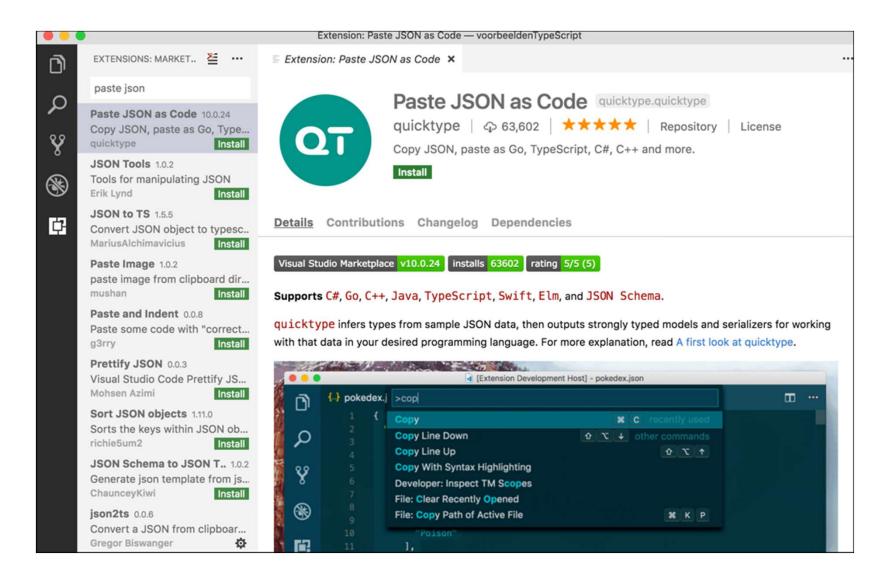
- Pick one of your own projects, or see for instance:
  - ../210-services-live
- Create a small application using one of the API's in the file JavaScript API's.txt, using RxJS-calls, for example
  - Pokemon API
  - Kenteken API
  - OpenWeatherMap API
  - ...
- Exercise : 5<sup>e</sup>)

```
I will practice my modeling technique 2 hours every day
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```

#### Online JSON to TypeScript converter

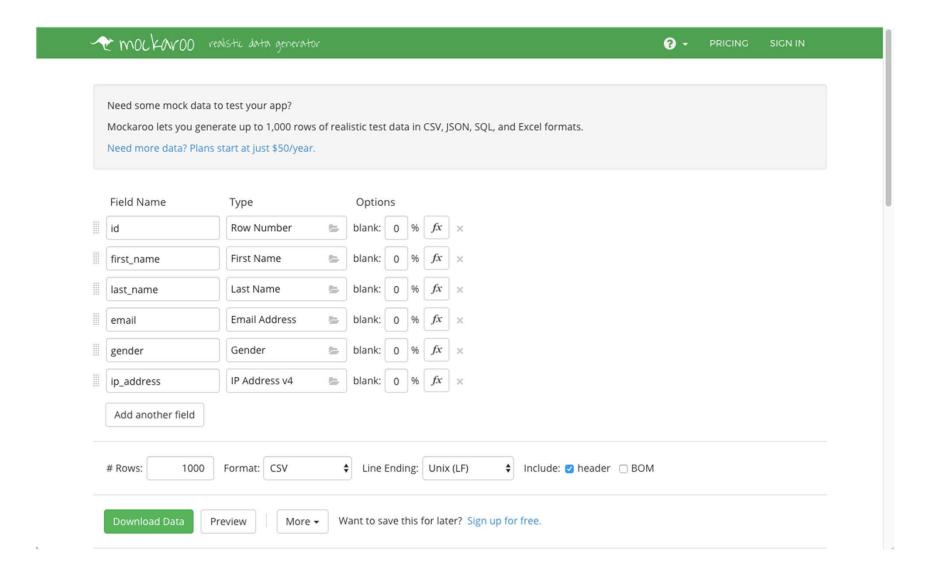


#### In VS Code? Use this extension!

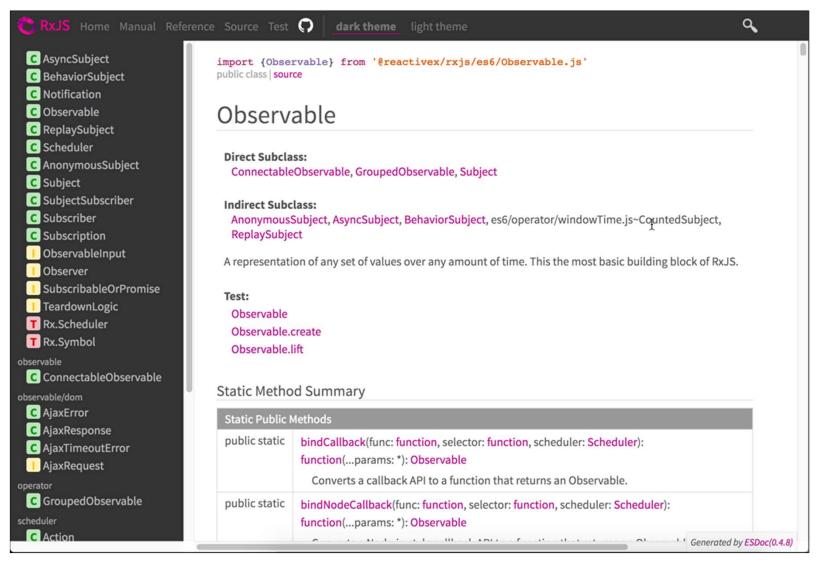


https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=quicktype.quicktype

#### **Data Mocken - Mockaroo**

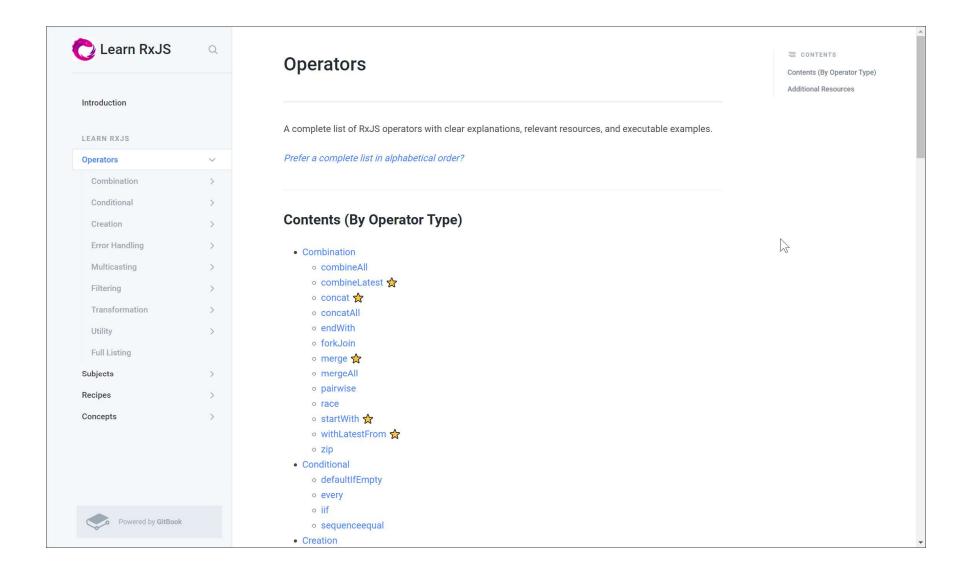


#### Official documentation...

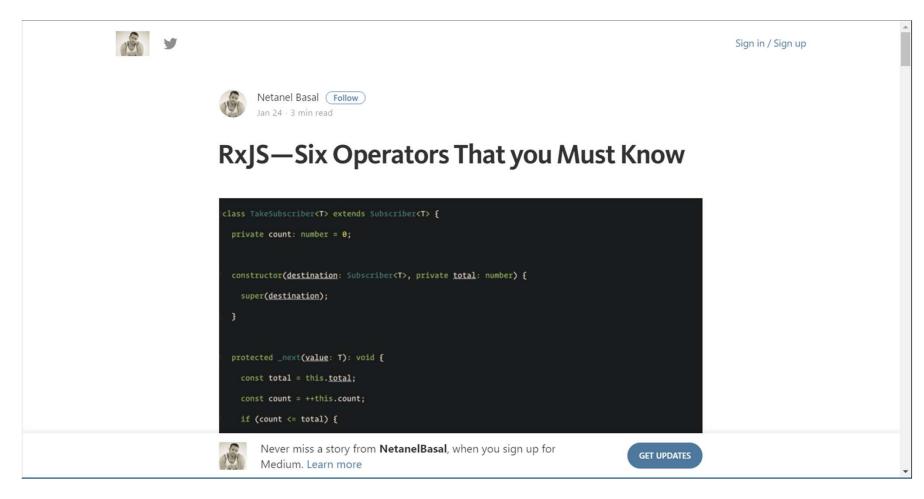


http://reactivex.io/rxjs/class/es6/Observable.js~Observable.html

#### https://www.learnrxjs.io/

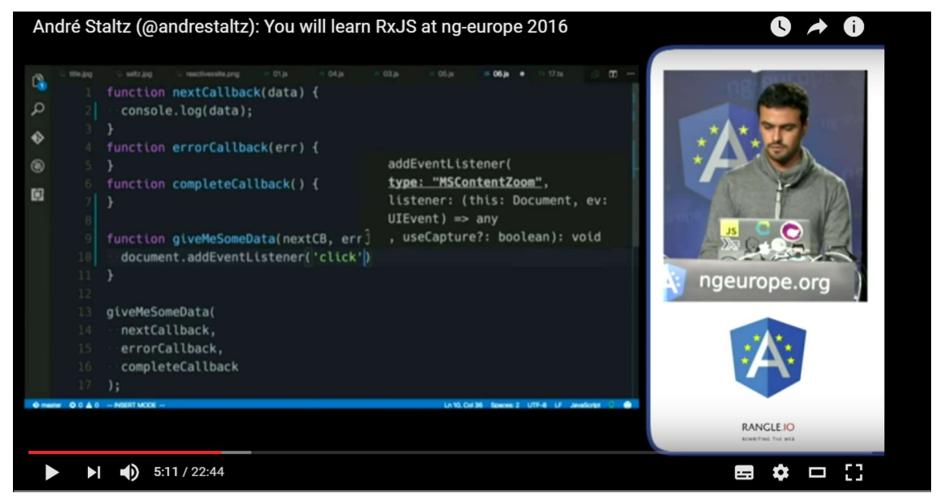


#### **Article - 6 Operators you must know**

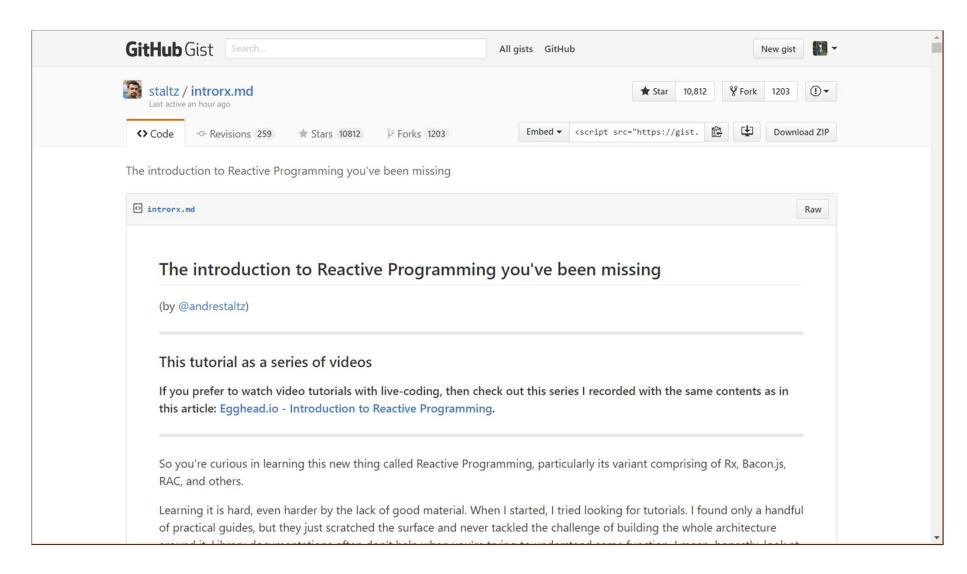


https://netbasal.com/rxjs-six-operators-that-you-must-know-5ed3b6e238a0#.11of73aox

## Creating Observables from scratch - André Staltz

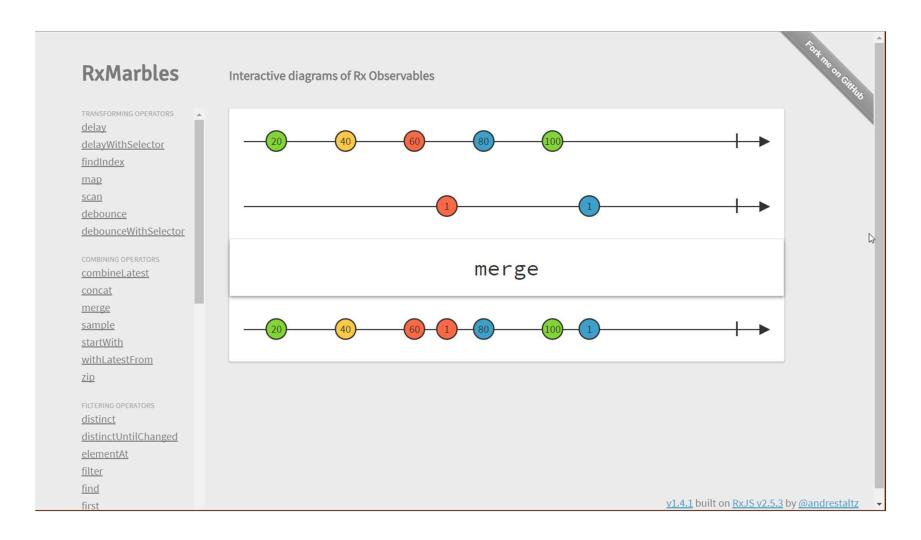


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQ1zhJHclvs



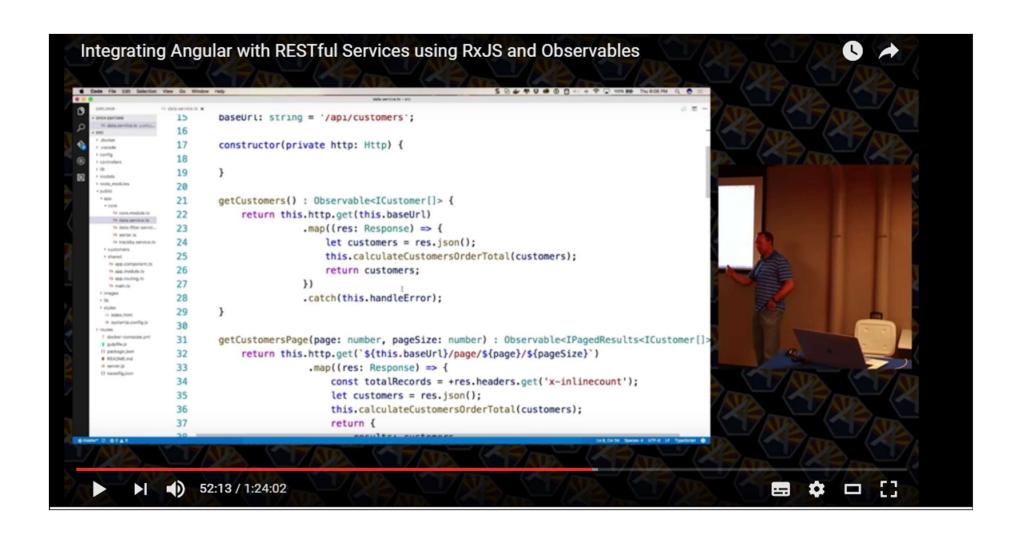
https://gist.github.com/staltz/868e7e9bc2a7b8c1f754

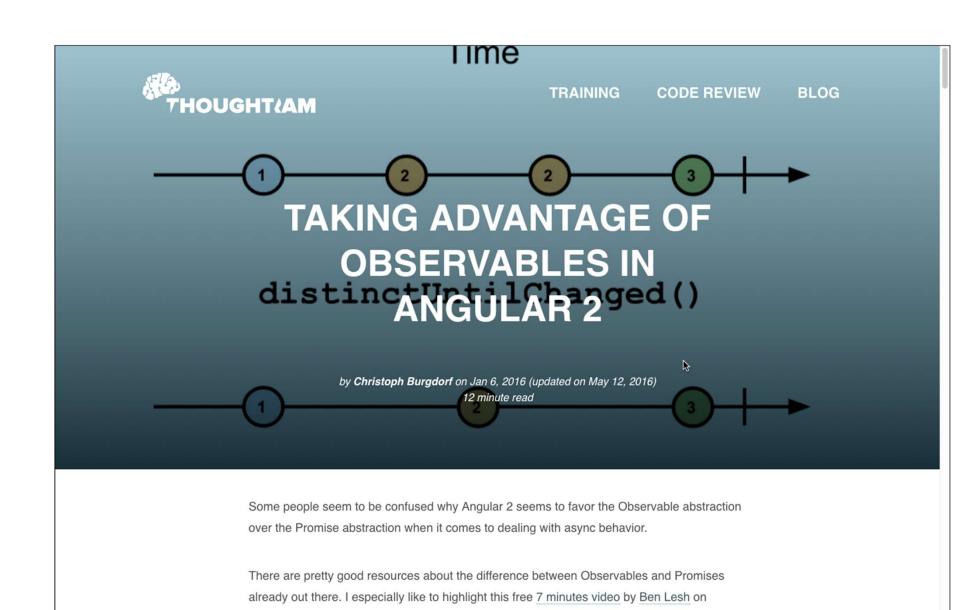
#### **Also by Andre Stalz - RxMarbles**



http://rxmarbles.com/

#### Dan Wahlin on Modules and Observables





http://blog.thoughtram.io/angular/2016/01/06/taking-advantage-of-observables-in-angular2.html

egghead.io. Technically there are a couple of obvious differences like the *disposability* and *lazyness* of Observables. In this article we like to focus on some practical advantages that

#### Een collectie observables ophalen

https://blog.angularindepth.com/practical-rxjs-in-the-wild-requests-with-concatmap-vs-mergemap-vs-forkjoin-11e5b2efe293

